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## APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

Notice is hereby given that on or about the 25th day of May, 1915, an application will be filed with E. G. Fleson, Pardon Attorney, Charleston, West Virginia, for the pardon of Carl Duncan, convicted of the crime of attempt to kill, at the December term, 1914, of the Criminal Court of Harrison County and sentenced to imprisonment in the West Virginia Penitentiary for the period of 1 year.

CARL DUNCAN.

## Compels All Impurities To Abandon System

Blood Troubles Can not Remain If Properly Treated.



There is in S. S. S., the famous blood purifier, a property that absolutely compels harmful influences to disintegrate and lose their identity. No matter what they are called nor how destructive they are there is in S. S. S. a powerful, searching counter influence to annihilate the most eruptive germ, causes the mucous linings to convert it into an inert substance that is quickly thrown out of the blood and out of the body by the skin, lungs, kidneys, bowels, and destroyed in the liver. There is not a single advance in medicine today that in any sense is an improvement over S. S. S. Surgery is a wonderful, masterful science, but when it comes to purifying the blood S. S. S. stands alone. Thousands of doctors have prescribed it. Their patients do not always know it is S. S. S., because the doctor is humane and of trained intelligence. But fair-minded doctors long ago realized that in the vegetable nature of S. S. S. were certain ingredients that to the blood in sickness were just as essential as the flesh-building elements of the grains, meats, fats and sugars of our daily food. The average doctor is humane and of trained intelligence. He has seen the recoveries from worst cases of blood trouble by the use of S. S. S. Get a bottle of S. S. S. today at any drug store. Accept no substitute. And if you wish proper advice on any form of blood trouble, write to the Medical Adviser, The Swift Specific Co., 102 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. It is worth while doing so.



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## WEST VIRGINIA'S NEW INSANITY LAW

Full Information Concerning the Revision of the New Act Concerning the State Hospitals for the Insane Which Goes Into Effect on May 21

(Printed by authority of the West Virginia State Board of Control.)

Among the important new laws enacted at the late regular session of the Legislature, and which will go into effect on the 21st of May, is chapter fifty-one of the Acts of 1915, which revises the laws of this state concerning the insane and the three state hospitals devoted to their care and maintenance. This act repeals chapter 58A as printed in the Code of 1906 and of 1913, and completely revises chapter 58 of the Code proper. The change in the law was very greatly needed, as it was, to quote from high authority, "antiquated and contradictory."

The new law changes the names of our three hospitals for the insane, and hereafter the institution at Weston will be called the Weston State Hospital instead of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane; and the institution at Spencer will be hereafter known as the Spencer State Hospital instead of the Second Hospital for the Insane; and the West Virginia Asylum at Huntington, which was formerly known as the Home for Incurables, will be hereafter known as Huntington State Hospital. Each of these institutions remains under the control and management of the State Board of Control; but many of the old cast-iron features of the law have been eradicated, and the governing Board has been given liberty, by the enactment of rules and regulations, to meet new developments and keep up with the progress of the age, and yet its power has been properly restricted. Among the powers given to the governing board is that of dividing patients into classes for admission, so that if there should be a shortage of room in these institutions, harmless and incurable patients may be returned to their relatives or to their counties, in order to make room for acute and curable cases. The Governor and the State Board are each given authority to have any one of said hospitals inspected by experts at any time they may think necessary.

One of the greatest changes made by the new law is that respecting the manner of holding inquisitions on persons suspected of being insane. The present law leaves this important matter to justices of the peace, and abuses have crept in. Following the method in other states, this new act creates in each county a Commission of Lunacy. This commission consists of the President of the County Court, the Clerk of the County Court, and the Prosecuting Attorney of the county. Anyone suspected of being insane shall be brought before this commission for examination, which hears all pertinent evidence and is to be assisted in each case by two regular physicians, each of whom is required to make a separate examination of the person suspected of insanity. The commission will meet usually at the county seat, but may meet at the residence of the insane person or some other place, as the condition of the suspected person requires. The members of the commission receive no salary or wages, and are to be paid merely the expenses incurred while acting as members of the commission. The President of the County Court is the President of the commission, and the Clerk of the County Court is the Clerk of the commission, and the Clerk will keep a full record of the proceedings in each case. The idea of the change is to prevent the "railroading" of persons into our insane asylums who are not insane, and to break up the practice of sending persons to these institutions to be supported at the expense of the taxpayers of

the state because their relatives want to get rid of them. If the County Commission of Lunacy, assisted by the two physicians, and upon the evidence offered, find that the person suspected is insane and ought to be treated in a hospital, they will commit him; but upon the trial before the commission the suspected person is required to be assisted by a guardian ad litem, who will see that he has a fair hearing. Before the person committed by the County Commission can be registered as a patient in any of the hospitals he is to have an examination by the superintendent and the assistant physicians of the hospital, who will again pass upon his sanity, and if he is insane will detain him in the institution, and if he is not insane will return him to the county.

Another excellent feature of the new law is that it provides that persons found insane shall be promptly sent to a hospital. It is of the utmost importance that an insane person should receive proper treatment at the earliest possible moment. It is a great mistake for friends and relatives of insane to keep them at home where they can not be properly treated, for a few days may cause an acute case to become chronic, and render the afflicted person incurable.

Another humane provision of the new law is the prohibition against keeping insane persons in jail, which the law hereafter forbids, except in extremely violent cases. Provision is made that the County Commission may communicate with the nearest hospital by telegraph or telephone for the admission of insane persons.

Another feature is that respecting voluntary patients. It provides that any resident of the state who is in the early stages of insanity, or believes himself about to become insane, or any epileptic person who is not insane, may make application to be treated as a voluntary patient. The application may be made on behalf of any such person by any relative or friend or guardian, who may also make application on behalf of any idiot, imbecile or other incurable mental defective for his care and treatment in a state hospital as a voluntary patient. These voluntary patients will be received into the hospitals upon such terms and conditions as to the payment for their treatment and maintenance as may be agreed upon with the State Board of Control.

Provision is made for the discharge of patients from any of the hospitals, and for their release on parole or on bond or otherwise. The law also makes full provision that in case any person confined in a hospital, or any relative or friend of such person who believes that he is not insane, may have prompt access to the courts for relief.

No private hospital for the care and treatment of the insane for compensation can be established without the permission of the State Board of Control; any such private hospital shall be subject to the inspection and control of that Board, which is given authority to revoke the permit for good cause after reasonable notice.

Another excellent provision to prohibit the railroading of persons into the asylums for the insane is that of laying a heavy penalty upon any physician who shall make a certificate respecting the sanity of any person without having made the examination as provided by law, and who shall make any statement in any such certificate maliciously for the purpose of having any person declared insane; and also upon any person who shall maliciously attempt to have any person declared insane.

The new law contains provisions for the protection of the patients in the hospitals, and of the grounds about them from trespassers, and the annoying of patients by outsiders. It also protects the female patients in these institutions by heavy penalties and makes offenses against them felonies.

It is provided that when any person is committed to an asylum the

court shall appoint a guardian or committee for him, to take care of his estate, so that the same shall not be wasted and lost.

The act as introduced into the Legislature provided that, beginning with the next fiscal year, which commences July 1, each county should pay back into the state treasury the cost of transporting patients from the counties to the hospitals, and also one-half of the actual cost of keeping and maintaining each patient in the hospital from the county. Before passing the bill the Legislature struck out some of these provisions, and there is now doubt as to whether the counties will be required to pay anything under the new law or not. If the counties are required to pay anything for the care and maintenance of their patients, the amount could not exceed the actual cost to the state, and the County Court is required to take action in each case to recover from the patient or his estate or from certain of his relatives who are able to pay the amount the county would be called upon to pay for him. Upon this subject the law goes into considerable detail, but is so drawn that no hardship will be imposed. As it has been for many years under the old law, there are a large number of persons supported in the state institutions for the insane who are amply able to pay this cost, which they should pay, and which the taxpayers should not be required to pay. From the nature of the case, the state authorities can not deal with the matter as the county authorities can. In the great majority of the states the counties are required to pay the cost of maintaining their patients in the hospitals for the insane, or a part thereof; and the State Tax Commission of 1902 recommended that our law be changed so as to produce this result. However, this is a matter that will not have to be decided for a year or more yet, as in any event nothing could be collected from the counties until after July 1, 1916.

After the new law goes into effect, colored patients will be received only at the Weston Hospital, as is the case now. No patients thereafter will be received at the Huntington Hospital except epileptics, sane or insane, and idiots and imbeciles. All insane persons proper will thereafter be received only at Weston and Spencer. The State Board of Control, in consultation with the superintendents of the three state hospitals, has divided the state into two hospital districts, as follows:

Northern Hospital District.—This district will consist of the counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Braxton, Brooke, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster and Wetzel.

All the insane, including colored insane, from these counties will go to the Weston Hospital; but the epileptics, idiots and imbeciles from this district will be received only at the Huntington Hospital.

Southern Hospital District.—This district comprises the remaining counties, namely: Boone, Cabell, Calhoun, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mason, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Pleasants, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Summers, Wayne, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming.

All the insane, except the colored insane, from this district will go to Spencer. The colored insane from this district will go to the Weston Hospital; and the epileptics, idiots and imbeciles from this district will go to the Huntington Hospital.

The State Board of Control is issuing the new law, with rules and regulations and instructions, in pamphlet form, and the same will be supplied to the members of the county commissions of lunacy, together with all the necessary printed blanks.

On motion of the stockholders the meeting adjourned.

Resolved, First: That the Little Elk Oil & Gas Company, a corporation organized and organized under and by virtue of the laws of the State of West Virginia hereby discontinues business as a corporation, and surrenders to said State its charter and corporate franchise. The Board of Directors will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and all assets of this company into cash, and pay off and discharge all of its debts, liabilities and obligations, and divide the remainder among the stockholders; but no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of this notice as hereinafter provided.

Resolved, Second: That the president of this corporation cause no

notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of business of this corporation, once a week for four weeks, and that he forthwith certify said resolution to the Secretary of State of West Virginia as provided by law.

On motion of the stockholders the meeting adjourned.

Attest: M. M. MORRIS, President.

E. M. CHRISTIE, Secretary.

Baldness among Indians and negroes is almost unknown.

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## R. T. LOWNDES DEPARTMENT STORE



NEW YORK, May 12.—Luck Price, the former Cleveland newspaper "sob sister" who is now an anti-suffrage speaker, at one time lived near an Indian reservation in Oklahoma. There had been much jealousy among the red-skins over a new runabout purchased by a wealthy member of the tribe in Tulsa.

It particularly aroused the ire of a tribal chieftain who went to town the next day and with several of his acquaintances "got off the reservation." In a prominent bar room the chieftain told a group of jokers about his desire to get some kind of a rig that would outshine his rival.

He was accommodated. The next Sunday the big chieftain was the envy of the entire population of his settlement. He was driving his family all around in a hearse.

Louis H. Chalif, the dancer, has a neighbor at his country place near Mammoth Neck who recently decided that he would dispense with the big type of touring cars and try out some of the little roadsters.

He was the victim of a good many practical jokes by his friends. The other night while at Chalif's home a man called up and said he was the driver of the new car. "Well," said the owner, "bring it on over here to Mr. Chalif's place. I want him to see it."

"I can't," said the voice, "it's up on the roof and I can't get it down."

"Up on the roof? What do you mean up on the roof? How in the world did it get there?"

"Well I started to crank it, sir, and it flew right off the handle." The rest of the conversation has been deleted by the censor.

William Allen White blew into town the other day from Emporia, Kan., and set at rest the rumors rife in the newspaper world that he was to become editor of the Kansas City Star following the death of William R. Nelson, the owner.

The Kansas editor gave two reasons why the story is untrue. First, because the Star doesn't need him as an editor.

Second, the Emporia Gazette does.

Jim Stout is back on Broadway after touring the West with a musical show that carried a pony ballet. While in a small town in Nebraska he visited the theater with the local manager. He found a big dressing room and said: "This will do for the ponies, but you'll have to fix it up a little."

That evening he found half a dozen bales of hay in the dressing room.

Justus Miles Forman, just before he sailed for England for the purpose of writing a play on shipboard, told of a friend of his who had great ambitions when a boy to join a band in a small Indiana town. He followed a tuba player with a minstrel band all over the village and when the tuba expert asked why he dogged his footsteps so persistently, he said: "I want to get wise to your fast grunts."

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SALEM, May 12.—Plans have been perfected to continue the local lecture course. Prof. S. B. Bond, chairman of the committee having the course in charge, and the talent has been selected for the approaching season, but the first number will not be given until the early fall. The talent has been chosen from a great variety of offerings of the Amalgamated Lyceum Bureau of Chicago, and Cleveland and the following attractions have been definitely selected:

Metropolitan Grand Quartet; the Oxford Company, in song and drama; the Rihelaff-Skibinsky Company; Montville Flowers, lecturer on

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